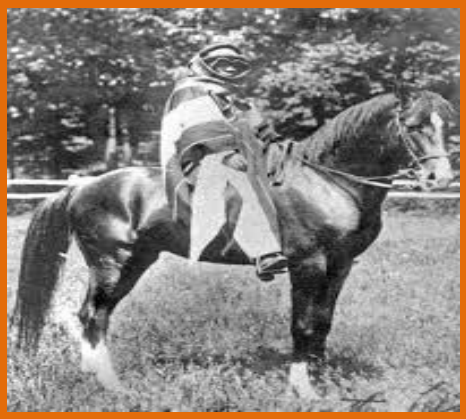
Desert Bred Arabians



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This book is about my opinion about horse breeds in general and of course the desert bred Arabians in particular from a historical perspective and from my personal experience through riding searching and watching horses , I hope you like it and find it useful .

Ahmad Mohammad Othman Alhuqayl

Horses in general are different just like people , different body types and different colors and different blood lines, so to know what is wrong and what is right just imagine that the horse in front of you is a man or a woman , for example the Arabian peninsula is the original land of the Arabians around the world so the Arabians in

it are the original race for all other Arabians around the world , the same goes for Africans in Africa they are the original race for all Africans around the world and the Europeans in some countries in Europe are the original race for all other Caucasians around the world , now that’s clear and everyone knows it so why am I saying it ?

Well it is very simple , I am saying it because even though it is very clear but a lot of horse people don’t say the truth about it because they don’t want to admit something that might have a negative effect on the breed of horses they own so they deny the truth and twist it cause this is better for their business , which is smart but not

honest and not fair and not accurate historically or scientifically and that's what am going to talk about in this book , the scientific and historical facts about horse breeds and blood lines especially the desert bred Arabian , notice that I said facts and not opinions cause opinions are like noses everybody has one , but facts are things that you

see with your own eyes or numbers that no one can deny or historical facts that people totally agreed about, first I want to talk about the three main blood lines that all horses around the world go back too ,

- hot blood horses -
- cold blood horses -
- warm blood horses -

The hot blood horses :

hot blood breeds are the horses that originally came from hot lands and countries especially in the east and they usually have a hot temper with smaller bodies and very light movement and high speed , like Arabians , the Anglo Arabians , Thoroughbreds , Barbs and more , and they exist all around the world

Cold blood horses :

cold bloods are the breeds that originally came from cold lands or countries specifically in Europe , and they usually have a very cool temper , very big bodies , heavy movement , great strength and they are not fast , like The Belgian Draught Horse,The Breton Horse , The Friesian Horse and The Clydesdale Horse

Warm blood horses :

Like the Hanoverian, Holsteiner, Oldenburg and the purebred Trakehner , the Warmbloods are a group of middleweight horse types and breeds primarily originating in Europe and registered with organizations that are characterized by open studbook policy, studbook selection, and the aim of

their breeding is for many equestrian sports. The term distinguishes these horses from both heavy draft horses cold bloods and refined light saddle horses such as the Thoroughbred, Arabian, and Akhal-Teke , and other hot bloods, Although modern warmbloods are descended from heavier agricultural types systematically

upgraded by hotblood influence, the term does not imply that warmbloods are direct crosses of cold and hot breeds

The Arabian horse :

The Arabian horse originally comes from the Arabian peninsula which is modern day Saudi Arabia , it is considered a hot blood breed and it has a lot of different strains all over the world , a lot of other breeds have Arabian blood lines in them like Thoroughbreds, Anglo Arabians, Barbs and a lot more of other breeds

The Arabian spread around the world through battles and conquests in the past and through trade between horse owners all over the world and it is a very hot tempered and sensitive horse breed that needs experience and very good handling and a lot of riding styles do not like Arabians because of that but others do just because of that ,

Now when we go back to the historical point of view you would find a lot of different stories about how horses actually entered the Arabian peninsula , like the story of prophet Suleiman peace be upon him when he gave the Arabian delegation some of his horses and told them to use the horses for hunting and in battle if they needed to and they did ,

Or the story of Ismail peace be upon him that says he was the first person who tamed horses and started riding them in the Arabian peninsula or even in the world in some of the other versions of the story , then you have the story that says that God created horses from the south wind in the Arabian peninsula desert and many other stories .

So the stories are a lot and some are more convincing than others but the bottom line is that when the horses started living in the Arabian peninsula they gradually started to adjust and get used to its hot weather and difficult environment in the hot desert and that is why the Arabian horse especially in the past had a very tight and close relationship with

his owner because it is very hard for a horse to live alone without any help from people in a place like the Arabian peninsula desert , no food no water and the weather is very dry and hot , so the horse needs the relationship with people as much as they do otherwise he will not be able to stay alive and healthy for a long time so

the difficult environment in the Arabian peninsula was one of the if not the main reason that made Arabian horses so passionate towards people and that is why you see a lot of Arabians love their owners and love to be around them more than other breeds because the good relationship with people is already in their blood

Conquests and their effect on Arabian horses :

Just like humans horses of all different breeds effected and were effected by other blood lines and breeds through history during conquests and wars , so when Greeks or Romans or Arabians or the Crusades or Great Britain conquered new lands their horses effected and got effected by

the blood lines of the local horses in the conquered land which will lead to new strains and blood lines and breeds and that is what happened with the Arabian horses after the Arabian conquests and wars after Islam , they conquered Persia and they defeated the Byzantine Romans and they conquered Egypt and north and west Africa then

they conquered Spain or Al Andalusia , so all these new lands had their own horse breeds and blood lines but after the conquests the Arabian horse was used a lot to improve the blood line of many of these breeds which resulted in the emerge of new strains and breeds such as the Barb horse in north & west Africa and many other breeds too

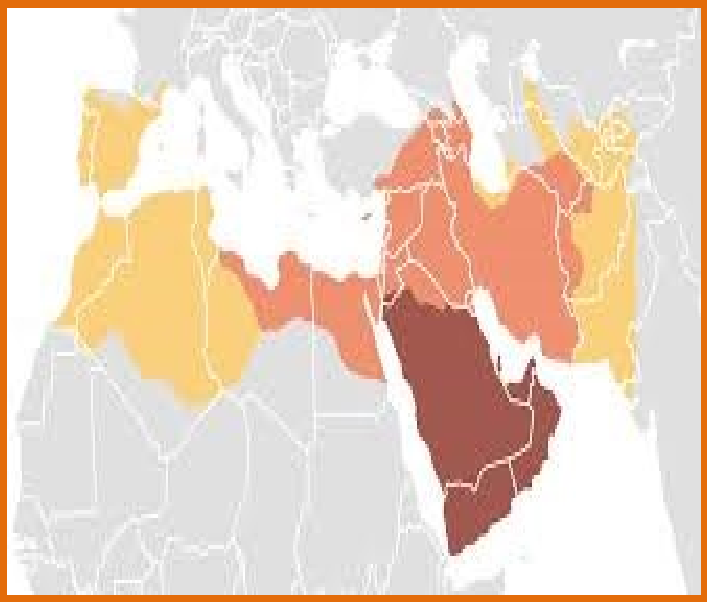
So that was the first and biggest reason for the spread of the Arabian blood line outside the Arabian peninsula to the rest of the world .

The effects of trade , missions and envoys on the Arabian horse :

The second reason for the spread of Arabian horses all over the world is trading between horse owners from different countries and Arabians in the Arabian peninsula by orientalists who went to different Arabian countries including the Arabian peninsula and

missions of horse owners who came from European and western countries to the Arabian peninsula and they bought a lot of horses from these countries and took them to Europe , and through the years the Arabian horse spread all over the world just like many other breeds and was used for so many different things like wars in the past

and racing and jumping and hunting and endurance riding and beauty contests in these days .



How the Arabian horse changed through the years :

As I said before the Arabian horse was used a lot to improve a lot of other breeds through the years and vice versa sometimes just like people , but in the past the Arabian horse was used only in battles and sometimes for racing and hunting other than that they used camels, mules

and donkeys for traveling, carrying stuff and of course transportation because Arabians used horses in battles only while in other countries the horse will do multiple jobs including battles in wars so the Arabian horse was much better than any other breed in the battlefield especially in the Arabian style of hit and run or engage and

disengage in the battlefield by attacking the enemy with the light cavalry then they move away then do it again which needed very light fast horses like Arabians while the western way in Europe needed the heavy cold blooded horses that match their style of riding more which was a very heavy direct attack through the enemy with the

heavy cavalry so the style of riding that Arabians used did need a very strong and powerful but light and fast horse and that was the main thing they bred and used Arabian horses for since the pre-Islamic days until the fall of Andalusia , so the pure blood line and the strong fit light body was what they wanted all these years and not just the

beauty or the high tail or the head like people do these days , so from being the best horses in wars they became just show horses , from a war horse to a show horse !! why ? and how ?

Well it is very simple , the goals they bred horses for and the jobs they used horses for completely changed through the years that’s all , now if it is that simple then why talk or even care about it ?

The answer is what I said in the beginning of the book it is a very clear historical fact that you can see with your

own eyes if you search for it by yourself but a lot of the Arabian horse owners these days deny that because they want to do and say what is good for their business even if it is completely not true and that’s why it is important to search for the truth by yourself because it is already there you just need to use your brain and

search for it instead of being lied to by some horse owners who twist facts and history , so the Arabian horse you see in beauty contests or shows these days isn’t the same Arabian horse in the past especially in the Arabian peninsula even though it is the same breed and the blood lines are close from each other but the difference is very

clear when it comes to the physical appearance especially the head and tail and the strength and stiffness and consistency of the body , Arabians in the past were physically strong more pure in the blood line and the head was normal and the tail wasn’t always high more than it should while Arabians now especially the strains used

in beauty shows are very weak physically and the head is too small and what we call a broken forehead is more than normal usually , it is like the difference between women bodies or even men , the bodies you see in fashion shows are not actually your favorite type but it is good for modeling and the same goes for horses , show bodies are

completely different than war bodies or racing bodies or jumping bodies , a horse you just look at is of course completely different than a horse you actually want to ride or physically use , another example is cars , a very beautiful luxury Hyundai car is better or a normal standard BMW or Mercedes-Benz ??? the same goes for horses too,

so the blood lines are less pure and the physical appearance is not exactly the same and the reason is simply clear the goals and uses of Arabian horses completely changed and the main goal that they are used for now is beauty contests after it was war, racing and hunting and that is why you can see a very clear difference between

current Arabians and the old ones you see in pictures and that is a fact you can see with your own eyes because if you look at the grandfathers and mothers of the current Arabians in beauty shows you would see that they are closer to the current desert bred Arabians than their own sons and daughters in beauty shows which means

that they completely changed through the years until they reached to that point we see in beauty shows these days , so the current African who lives in Africa is closer to the old Africans than the Africans who lived outside Africa for a long time and the current European who lives in Europe is closer to the old Europeans than the

Europeans who lived outside Europe for long years and the same goes for Arabians and their horses too it is just that simple and as for good or bad and beautiful or not that’s just an opinion and as I said before opinions are like noses everybody has one so it changes from one person to another depending on their experience and goals

and style of riding and many other things .

As you can see in the previous pictures on the left side these are the current Arabians in beauty shows and on the right side you see how old Arabians especially in the Arabian peninsula looked like and the difference is very clear especially the head , neck and forehead and the two horses on the right were owned by the royal family

in Saudi Arabia and the two princes in the two pictures became kings of Saudi Arabia after that , king Fahad and king Abdallah , so the two horses were very pure and from the finest breeds at that time , and the current desert bred Arabians are clearly closer to these old Arabians than the current show Arabians and here are some of them

Now simply compare between the previous three pictures and the four before them and you would clearly see that the current desert bred is closer to the old original Arabian than the current show Arabians or any other breed too and that is just a fact historically , logically and visually and anyone who denies it is not being honest with you .

The difference between the Arabian horse breeds :

The Arabian horse is spread all over the world as I said before especially these days and many if not most of them are registered in the Arabian horse organization (WAHO) and as I said before the blood lines are different even though they are from the same breed so I will talk about the 3 main lines .

The desert bred Arabian :

It is the original breed or strain and all the other Arabian horses in the world go back to it in their blood line one way or another , its original home land is the Arabian peninsula which is modern day Saudi Arabia and all of the Arabian gulf countries ,it is the purest when it comes for the blood line and it is the closest to

the old Arabians in the past physically, especially in the shape of the body , tail ,neck and head , it is a very good breed for endurance riding and pleasure riding and Arabian flat racing or marathon racing and of course for wars in the past , you can find it in many different countries around the world especially in Saudi Arabia .

Straight Egyptian Arabians :

And these are the horses that were bought from the Arabian peninsula by the Egyptians especially Abbas Pasha who loved Arabian horses and paid a lot of money to buy them from different tribes and royal families in the Arabian peninsula , he loved them and cared about their pure blood lines and strains but

As I said before he like many other people cared about the beauty of Arabian horses and their head and tail more than the physical side and more than their performance in the battle field , so he took the beautiful and the Arabians kept the strong , he thinks he took the best ones but Arabians believe they kept the best , he wanted them

for pleasure but Arabians wanted them for war , so different goals led to different opinions about which one is better , but the blood line is one and after years of breeding the Egyptian Arabian changed a lot physically especially in the neck , head , tail and the physical strength especially the size of the shoulders , thighs , back and legs , and

became what you see in beauty shows these days , so the blood line is one, the ancestors are one but the straight Egyptians body changed through the years because they cared about beauty more than the strength and blood line while desert bred Arabians remained exactly the same because they kept the same tradition of breeding them

which is blood line and the physical strength is more important than the rest , so as I said before if you look at pictures of the very old Egyptian Arabians then you would clearly see that they are clearly closer to the current desert bred Arabian than their own sons and daughters you see in beauty shows , so they changed and that is just a fact.

Polish Arabians :

Polish Arabians are the Arabian horses that were bought from the Arabian peninsula and were sent to Europe especially Poland , and they are Arabians in the blood line but they are not as pure as the original desert bred Arabian or even the Egyptian Arabian because they bought the Arabian stallions from the

Arabian peninsula and Egypt but they used a lot of different mares and some of them weren’t pure Arabians but with time and breeding through the years they got the current polish Arabian that we see these days , the same exact thing goes for French Arabians and other Arabian strains who lived in Europe for a very long period of time .

So they are Arabians , the blood line is less pure and the physical appearance changed through the years for the same reasons I talked about before when I talked about the Egyptian Arabians and how and why they changed through the years but the difference is that some polish and French Arabians were actually used for racing and not beauty

shows that’s why you see a lot of them physically much stronger than the Egyptian Arabians and also physically closer to the desert bred Arabians than the Egyptian Arabians but when it comes for the blood line then the Egyptian Arabian is closer to the desert bred Arabian than them , and they are used in racing ,endurance riding and beauty shows .

A good story (you just look at them we actually ride them) :

This is a quick story that proves some of the points I just mentioned in the past couple of pages , Abbas Pasha was a very famous prince in Egypt who loved the Arabian peninsula and its horses , he bought a lot of Arabian horses from different tribes and families

In the Arabian peninsula and brought them to his home in Egypt and as I mentioned before he like many others cared about the beauty of the Arabian horse much more than the physical side so he searched for good blood lines and cared about the head and tail more than the rest and that’s what his envoys were looking for in their missions

in the Arabian peninsula , so in one of these envoys the leader of it mentioned a very good story , he says that i was in a mission to Najd which is the central region in the Arabian peninsula and it had the best and purest blood lines of Arabian horses and we bought a couple of horses from different tribes than I went for a guy to buy his

mare and he refused so we left and continued to look elsewhere and when we finished searching and in our way back I decided to visit that guy one more time to try and get that mare but he still refused but before we leave he asked me to wait and went to get something and when he came back he was leading a very beautiful mare next to

him and he said that is a gift from me , I thanked him and we left but in our way back I was shocked that he actually refused to sell me the mare but then he gave me a better one as a gift even though he really needed the money !! so I decided to go back to him and ordered the envoy to continue the trip back home to Egypt , when I went to

him I asked him why did you refuse to sell the bad one and then gave me a better one as a gift ! ?? but he said to me I actually kept the good one and gave you the bad one because you care about beauty we care about purity and strength , you buy Arabian horses to just look at them but we actually ride them , in the battle field do you ride the

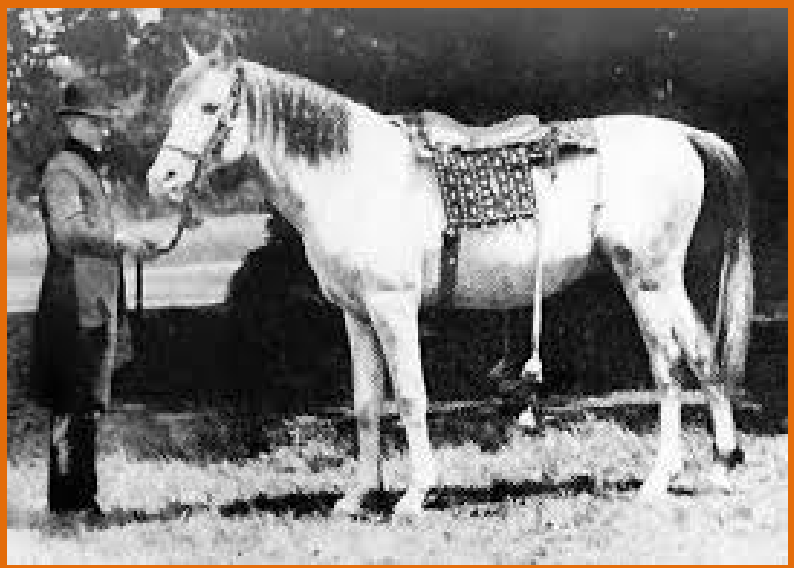
horses back or the head and tail ?? I wasn’t able to reply so I thanked him and left and when I told the story to Abbas Pasha he said that’s the first time that a Bedouin actually convinced me by using logic , so as you can see in this story and many others the Arabians opinion of their Arabian horses was completely different than others opinion clearly .

Quick proofs :

In this picture you see king Saud bin Abdulaziz Al Saud the son of the Saudi king at that time and he became the king of Saudi Arabia after that, he is on his horse

and as you can see the horse is clearly closer to the current desert bred Arabians and is completely different than the current show Arabians we see these days , especially the shape of the head and forehead and the strong physical appearance so even the royal family who of course own the finest horses had horses who are completely

different than the current show Arabians in beauty contests because they wanted strength not beauty especially at that time , so time changes and goals change with it , in the past Arabians were war horses in general and now they are just show horses in general, so facts are one thing but opinions and goals are another so separate them.



Another proof is in the past three pictures , you see three different Arabian horses in three different countries but all of them are clearly different than the current show Arabians and are very close from the current desert bred Arabian , look at the neck , back , thighs , shoulders , legs , forehead and tail , it is very hard to deny this clear fact

Beauty shows and contests :

As I said before the things that people in the past especially Arabians cared about in their horses were completely different than the things that are now considered good in the rules of Arabians beauty shows these days , so if you search back in Arabian history you would find out that Arabians in their

poems and books about horses and the speeches or the sayings of prophet Mohammad peace be upon him about horses or even chapters of The Holy Quran that mentioned horses , they all never mentioned the beauty of the horse or his forehead and tail but they talked a lot about the strength , stamina , big shoulders and thighs ,

rounded backs , speed , height , bravery , strong long legs , big rounded hooves , long strong necks, short backs and many other things but all of them are physical and not formal , about strength and not beauty , but when people from Europe and other countries started buying Arabians from the Arabian peninsula as I mentioned

before they cared about their beauty not their physical qualities and pure blood lines and with time and breeding through the years the Arabian physical appearance completely changed into the current Arabian horses we see in beauty shows , so the qualities required in beauty shows are actually the complete opposite of the

qualities that Arabians wanted and looked for in the past , so what is now considered a good horse in beauty shows is considered bad and weak and soft in the eyes of Arabians in the past and what was actually considered good in their eyes is considered ugly or not beautiful enough in the current beauty shows , so saying that the qualities

required in beauty shows or contests these days is actually taken from the qualities that Arabians in the past looked for in the Arabian horse is an outspoken lie and nonsense and quite opposite to realty and facts , historically , visually and logically , and anyone who denies that is not being honest or lacks historical information .

Now after I explained the entire picture I want to talk about how these changes actually helped Arabian horses and made them more famous , now as I said the changes happened and Arabians in the past believe that the changes were negative and bad while the other side believed that the changes actually developed the Arabian horses and

consider them positive changes , so different opinions one fact different goals , but the thing I want to talk about is that regardless of the changes that happened and their effects it actually helped spread the Arabian horse all over the world and made the breed much more famous because the Arabian horse was used in

wars and battles and after the progress& development of technology people stopped using horses in wars and the thoroughbred dominated flat racing and show jumping and cross country needed very big tall horses which left the Arabian horse with two options, the first is endurance riding and the Arabian horse completely

dominated the scene in endurance races for many years and still does , the second is beauty shows or contests and the Arabian horse is widely known all over the world because of these shows , so it actually helped the Arabian breed to spread and be known all over the world and that’s a fact but it doesn’t change the other facts of course .

Breeds & strains that have an Arabian blood line :

As I said before the Arabian horse was used a lot to improve other horse breeds all over the world through conquests & horse trading over the years and a lot of breeds were involved in that some more than others but they are a lot for sure , and they did that for many different reasons & goals .

The English Thoroughbred :

Thoroughbreds are the horses you see in flat racing these days and they are the fastest horses in the world in short distance flat races , they are considered a hot blood breed and they are called English Thoroughbred because the English people are the ones who created that breed especially in India when Great Britain

ruled it , they used to love short distance racing and bought a lot of horses from the Arabian peninsula through merchants in Iraq and Syria and brought them to India to use them in flat racing and in short races all you care about is speed so the high tall horses with long backs and necks were usually much better in that kind of racing and over the

years they started to mix between the Arabian blood lines and cold blood lines from Europe which resulted in the birth of the English thoroughbred that’s why it is called thorough and not pure cause it is not pure like the pure Arabian or pure cold blood lines in Europe because the main fathers of the English thoroughbred are Arabian stallions or they

have Arabian blood lines at least and the three main and most famous fathers of the English thoroughbred are , Godolphin Arabian 1724-1753 and he is a Barb horse not a pure Arabian but the Barb is very close from the Arabian horse because of the Arabian blood lines in it , Darley Arabian 1700-Syria and he is an Arabian stallion ,

Arabian Turk or Byerley Turk 1680-1706 and he is an Arabian stallion that came to Turkey From the Arabian peninsula desert and was taken from Turkey to England after that , as for the main mothers of the English Thoroughbred They were mostly heavy cold blooded mares from Europe especially England , that’s the Thoroughbred bloodline

The English Thoroughbred

Godolphin Arabian

Darley Arabian

Arabian Turk or Byerley Turk

Barb horse

Cold blood horses

The Anglo-Arabian :

The Anglo Arabian horse is a half Arabian and half Thoroughbred horse so the father is Arabian and the mother is a Thoroughbred or the opposite , it is a hot blood breed and looks like Arabians sometimes , they use it a lot in marathon races, endurance riding, western pleasure & more, its hot temper needs good

riding & handling for sure but it is very fun to ride it if you are a good rider with enough experience , and here are some pictures .

American Quarter Horse :

The Quarter Horse is half Thoroughbred half Anglo Arabian , so the father is Thoroughbred and the mother is Anglo Arabian or the opposite , it is the fastest horse in a quarter mile distance that’s why it is called American Quarter Horse , they use it a lot in short distance races and western riding like cutting ,

reining , barrel racing and more , it is the result of mixing the Thoroughbred with other hot blood lines like the Anglo Arabian and even Barb horses and many more .

Barb horses :

Barb horses are the ones you see in north & west African countries like Libya , Morocco , Algeria and Tunisia , they are called Barb after the name of the people who lived there before the Islamic conquest and expansions by Arabians , and as I said before the Arabian horse was used to improve and develop many

other breeds all over the world and the Barb is one of them so the Barb horse you see now became like that after the Arabian conquest of these countries and not before that so the Arabian blood line changed the Barb horse appearance & blood completely and both of them were used to conquer Spain or Andalusia and then were spread to Europe .

The Three Quarters :

The three quarters is the horse that has a very strong Arabian blood line with little Thoroughbred blood or the opposite so at least three quarters of his blood line is Arabian and the rest is Thoroughbred or the opposite and it is not a well-recognized breed but we call it Three Quarters Arabian or Thoroughbred

Strains of Arabian Horses :

Arabians just like other breeds have many different strains and some are more important than others , but there are five main strains and all the other strains trace back to them one way or another even though some people say no the main strains are only three & some even say it is just one main strain ALKUHAILA

1-AL KUHAILA :

it is the most important Arabian strain and all the other strains were born from it , the mare in this strain will be called kehaila and the stallion kehailan ,usually the horses of this strain are physically much stronger & larger and they are more tough than other strains .

2-AL SAQLAWY :

It is a very famous strain and usually more beautiful than other Arabian strains , the mare in this strain is called Saqlawyah and the stallion is called Saqlawy .

3-AL HAMDANI :

Another very famous strain and it is usually much lighter than other Arabian strains when it comes for movement & speed , the mare is called Hamdaniyah and the stallion Hamdani .

4-AL OBAYAH :

A very fast strain and usually holds the tail high in the air more than the other Arabian strains , the mare is called Obayah & the stallion is called Obayan .

5-there is a very clear disagreement about the fifth main strain and every book will tell you a different opinion & a different name , here are some of them , AL DAHMAN – AL HABDAN – AL SHUEYMAN – SWAITIAT and many more and every strain has multiple names too depending on the family or tribe that ownd it in the past especially ALKUHAILA .

AL MUNIQI :

Almuniqi strain is very famous but there is a very big disagreement about it , some people say it is not very pure because it has some Non-Arabian blood in it and that this is the reason that made Arabian tribes sell their horses from that strain to the Turks ,English and Egyptians , but other people say it is 100% pure if

you find the right blood lines that were not affected by the other strains , the third opinion is the one that says it is pure but it was strongly affected by other strains especially Alkuhaila & Alsaqlawy and that this made it disappear with time , it is very fast and tall with long legs, backs and necks compared to other strains and most Thoroughbred

horses trace back to that strain of Arabian horses and that’s why they became fast , the strain still exists these days but it is very rare and sometimes not very pure when it comes to the blood line but there are some exceptions of course .

The importance of strains :

Arabians in the past used to name the foal or the filly after the mother not the father so his or her strain is the strain of his-her mother not the father and the same thing is still done these days and that’s what I want to talk about here , the reason for doing this in the past was because the mare is more important than the

stallion usually because stallions were killd in battles and sold while mares were more protected than them and because the sire & dam of the horse are usually from the same strain so naming his strain after the strain of his mother made no real difference because his father will usually be from the same strain too so the qualities of that strain

will be very clear in the horse because both of his parents are from the same strain and they have similar qualities that he will inherit but in these days people mix a lot between different Arabian strains which made the qualities that the foal would inherit from his parents completely mixed with each other and hard to recognize , so when they

name his strain after the strain of his mother you would clearly see that he is closer to the strain of his father much more than his mother sometimes and with time this problem affected the qualities of the Arabian strains that Arabians knew in the past , so these days you see a horse from AL KUHAILA strain because his mother is KUHAILA but his

qualities are clearly closer to AL HAMDANI strain because his father is from ALHAMDANI strain and the same happens with other strains too so knowing the strain from its qualities like they did in the past makes no sense at all these days because of this issue , they kept a good tradition but they used it very poorly and that is the bottom line .

Registered Arabians :

As I said before a lot of Arabian horses these days are registered in the world Arabian horse organization WAHO but a lot of other Arabians aren’t and some of them are really pure !! so why aren’t they registered ? well it is very simple their owners didn’t believe that Europeans have the right to tell them how pure their

horses are so they refused to cooperate with them and kicked them out of their stables and farms when they wanted to register their horses and with time their horses who are very pure completely lost their values because it is very hard to be sure how pure their blood lines are these days when the horse is not registered even though

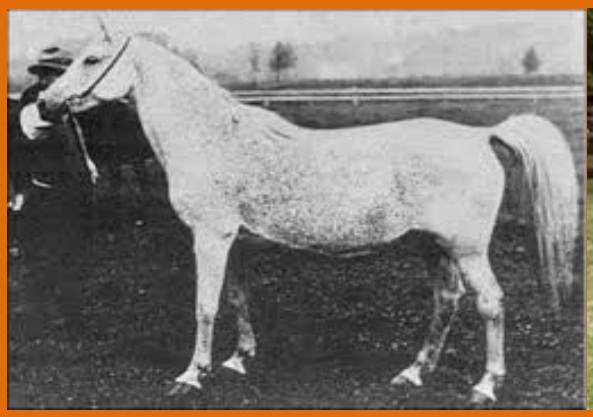
expert horse owners can
tell how pure the horse is
by just looking at him and
some of these unregistered
horses are in very famous
big royal stables and farms
and have their blood lines
written in personal papers
with witnesses & signatures
but all of that is still not
enough these days and it
will not replace or even
compete with registered

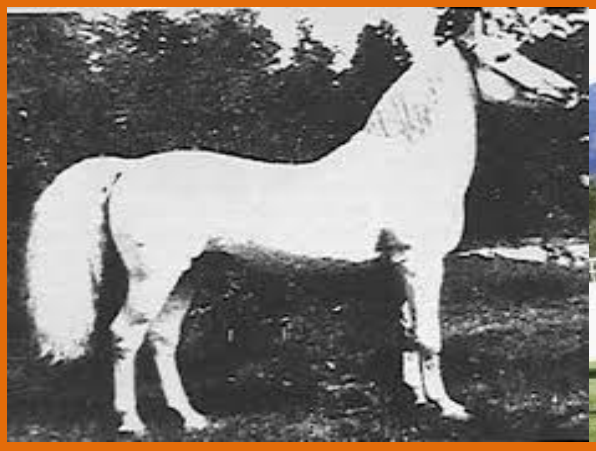
Arabians at least not in the Arabian horse markets worldwide , so it is like an organization from another country coming to your country to register your blood lines ! what will you say ? now imagine that this foreign organization with time becomes the source that people all around the world get back to when they want to know your

blood line !! it is like saying that to know British people blood lines and family trees you have to go to the Turks or the French !!!!! it makes no sense at all but it is the truth .

Quick proofs :

In the next couple of pictures I want you to see the difference between old and new Arabians , it is very clear so here you go .





So as you can clearly see the differences & changes that happened to Arabian horses through the years cannot be denied cause it is a visual fact that you can see with your own eyes so you've seen and seeing is believing , the same exact thing happened with other breeds too but with Arabian horses it is more clear ,from a war horse to a show horse

Other Famous Breeds :

As I said before there are a lot of horse breeds all over the world and some of them are more famous than others of course but every horse and every breed is good for something no matter how bad it is in other things so it depends on the goals that people want the horse for and will use it at .

The Wild Mustangs :

The Wild Mustangs are originally from Spain and they were first brought to America by the Spanish conquistadors when they conquered America , and in the battlefield riders fall down and die sometimes and lots of these Mustangs would run away from battlefields when that happens and live in groups

alone in the wilderness and with time they became wild and that’s why they are called wild mustangs , so they were not originally wild but became wild after that and being wild means that they lived alone in the wilderness for a long time far from people & without their help nothing more than that so their wild and strong personalities and

their physical strength comes from living in the wilderness for a long time that’s all so it has nothing to do with the breed its self and if any other breed was in the same place and lived in the same way it will be as wild and as strong as the mustang if not even more , Mustangs are used a lot in western pleasure these days and are considered the

best horse breed for many western riders , it is harder to break or train because of the bad ways of riding that people use when they break horses because with horses the more strength you use the more you will lose so they use strength and the mustang is stronger than other horses because he is wild so he will be harder to train but with good riders

who don’t actually use strength when they deal with horses the opposite is what will happen so the mustang will be easier than other horses because he will learn faster and the same thing goes for many other horse breeds too like Arabians , Thoroughbreds & Anglo Arabians , so always blame or compliment the rider not the horse or breed

Friesian Horse :

The Friesian horse is from Friesland-Netherlands , it is a cold blood horse breed , very strong and big but very beautiful at the same time , it was used a lot as a war horse in the past especially the Middle Ages in Europe , the Friesian breed nearly became extinct more than once but in these days the Friesian horse is growing in

numbers again and became very famous in Europe and all around the world ,and in these days the Friesian is used in so many different things like pleasure riding , harness, under saddle and most recently the breed is being introduced to the fields of dressage shows & sometimes in jumping too , it is very calm and easy to ride and handle usually just

like many other cold blood breeds ,the color of Friesian horses is usually completely dark black and without any white markings but there are some exceptions to that of course so most registries allow only a small star on the forehead for purebred Friesian registration ,the Friesian horse stands on average about 15.3 hands to 17 hands .

The Andalusian horse :

The Andalusian horses are known as a Pure Spanish Horse , it is a horse breed from the Iberian Peninsula where its ancestors have lived for thousands of years, its body and conformation has changed very little over the centuries , Throughout its history the breed has been known as a war horse and was used a lot by the

nobles and royal families in Europe , The breed was used a lot in the past by the Spanish government and a lot of kings across Europe rode and owned Spanish horses , Andalusian horses have spread throughout the world despite their low population & numbers , the breed is Strongly built and compact yet very elegant , Andalusians have long thick

manes and tails and Their most common coat color is gray although they can be found in many other colors, They are known for their intelligence, sensitivity and docility and a well-known famous strain within the Andalusian breed known as Carthusian is considered by many breeders to be the purest strain ever of the Andalusian breed though

there is no real evidence for this claim but a lot of buyers pay more for horses of the Carthusian bloodline , The Andalusian horse is closely related to the Lusitanos in Portugal and both of them have been used to develop a lot of other horse breeds in many countries all over the world especially in Europe and America in the 14^{th}-17^{th} centuries .

The Lusitano breed :

The Lusitano is a famous Pure Blood Portuguese horse breed , they say it is very related to the Spanish Andalusian horse and just like the Andalusian horse the Lusitano breed is also an Iberian horse and they were considered one breed in the past under the name of Andalusian ,when the Muslims conquered Iberia

they brought their Arabian horses with them and some Barb horses too and both of them were used a lot to develop other breeds and were crossed with many of the native horses in Iberia developing some horse breeds that became useful for war, dressage and bull fighting , the name Lusitano is taken from the ancient Roman name for Portugal ,

They have many different colors but usually they are gray, bay or chestnut and in the past they were bred for war but in these days they are used a lot in dressage & bullfighting shows ,They usually stand 15.2-16 hands they have narrow heads and the necks are thick & strong with very big ,strong rounded muscular withers & shoulders and a deep

chest with short, strong backs and The legs are very strong & muscular, so they are very powerful horses with intelligence and willing nature and usually they are very comfortable to ride, many other horse breeds have some Lusitanio blood lines in them even though they are not very pure and the same thing can be said about other horse breeds .

The American Saddlebred :

The American Saddlebred is a very famous horse breed from the United States of America and it was called the "Horse America Made" it descended from some horse breeds at the time of the American Revolution like the Narragansett and Canadian Pacer, Morgans and Thoroughbreds among many other breeds too and

it was once known as the "Kentucky Saddler", and was used as an officer's mount in the American Civil War, a Saddlebred registry was formed in the USA in the 20th century and the breed's popularity & fame continued to grow in the United States and other countries too, they are usually about 15 to 16 hands and some times 17

with very long and high standing necks and long backs and legs with very beautiful long tails and manes , in these days Saddlebreds are used a lot in show rings but can also be seen in some other type of competitions like English riding disciplines and some combined driving, as well as being used as a pleasure riding horse in so many

countries, the Saddlebreds are usually judged based on their performance and their manners , presence, quality and conformation , the American Saddlebred was exported to South Africa and with time became the most popular non-racing breed in the country ,it has a very special appearance that can be easily & clearly recognized especially necks

Tennessee Walking Horse :

The Tennessee Walking Horse breed is also called the Tennessee Walker ,it is a breed of horses known for a very unique special way of movement which is called the running-walk and Its original home is in southern United States, it was used a lot in farms and It is a good riding horse because it is a calm horse with smooth

movement and good gaits even though it’s a big strong horse , these days the breed is used a lot in show rings & farms and it is popular as a pleasure riding horse and both English and Western styles use it sometimes and the Tennessee Walkers are seen in some movies also , the breed has Narragansett and Canadian Pacers blood lines crossed with some

Spanish Mustangs and some other breeds too , it is a tall horse with a long neck and they usually are 14.3 to 17 hands high with very big shoulders and a short back with hindquarters that are very thick and muscular , The Tennessee Walker is very famous for its special appearance and it is used a lot in many horse shows & events and it is a very good

trail riding horse and Some of them are actually used in endurance riding and races & as a pleasure riding horse.

Akhal-Teke Horses :

The Akhal-Teke is a horse breed from Turkmenistan, it has a reputation for speed , endurance and intelligence, with a very shiny coat of palominos and buckskins which made some people call it The Golden Horse , These horses are very tough and can adapt to different climate conditions, it is one of the oldest horse breeds

in the world, they can be found in Turkmenistan and Russia much more than other countries in the world even though they can be found throughout Europe and North America, it was named Akhal Teke after a place called Akhal that was ruled by the Tekke tribe of the Turkomans , the Akhal Teke according to some stories came from an old

famous breed known as the Turkoman horse but some people say it is the same breed, many tribes from Turkmenistan bred the horses , recorded their pedigrees and used them for raiding and war, The breed was used in the war against the Russian Empire who conquered the country and its horses and that’s why a lot of them can be

found in Russia ,both The Turkoman &the Akhal Teke have influenced and even developed many of other breeds all around the world and through history like the modern warmblood horses in Europe and it also made some real contributions in the development of The English Thoroughbred Horse and in Russia they have a printed stud book for it .

The American Paint Horse :

The American Paint Horse is a horse breed that looks like the western stock horse but with some spots of white & dark colors that’s why it is called paint horse and it has some Quarter Horse and Thoroughbred bloodlines, the American Paint Horse has a breed registry these days in North America and The American Paint Horse's

color & conformation made it so special and very easy to recognize , the colorful coat of the breed is not the only thing because both the bloodline and the body type are very important too and some horses from the breed are not actually painted but that’s very rare , every Paint Horse has a special mix of color of white & any other color but most horses have

white spots combined with a black or a brown color and some Painted spots might actually fade to white hair with time and age and the Spots can be of any shape or size as long as it is not similar to the color of the Appaloosa breed and many paint horses have beautiful blue eyes and pink skin on their lips & nostrils like the ones in western pleasure .

The Appaloosa :

The Appaloosa breed is an American horse breed with a colorful & spotted coat pattern and it has many different colors & different body types too and it has multiple blood lines from different breeds of horses throughout history , The color of the Appaloosa is very equine and very easy to recognize , some people

Say that horses with similar colors to the Appaloosa with the leopard spotting were found in some of the old cave paintings in some countries in Europe so it is not a modern new color at all and horses with leopard spotting colors can actually be found in some very old paintings from the times of Ancient Greece , Rome and the Chinese empire too, but

the modern day Appaloosa is considered an American breed and the Appaloosas were sometimes called the (Palouse horse) named after the Palouse River and then people started to call it the Appaloosa breed, these days the Appaloosa Horse has a breed registry with bloodlines tracing to the foundation of the breed and the Appaloosa actually has

some Thoroughbred, Anglo Arabian, Quarter Horse and Arabian blood lines in it, the Appaloosa is very popular in in the United States and It is a very good stock horse and they use it a lot in western riding and many other types of equestrian styles and in some movies too and the Appaloosa bloodlines have influenced many of other horse breeds in America .

The Lipizzaner :

The Lipizzan or Lipizzaner is a Spanish breed of horses associated with the Spanish Riding School in Vienna, The horses at the Spanish Riding School are trained by using a lot of traditional methods and riding styles that date back hundreds of years ago based on the principles of the classical dressage horse masters in Europe and the

Lipizzaner dates back to the 16th century and it takes its name from one of the old stud farms located near the village of Lipica wich was spelled Lipizza in Italian and it is in modern-day Slovenia, The Lipizzaners have been endangered multiple times because of wars all over Europe especially World War 1 and World War 2, there are eight stallions that

are considered the main founders of the modern-day Lipizzaner breed and all of them were born between the 18th & 19th centuries and All the modern-day Lipizzans trace back to them one way or another with some classic mare lines also , most horses of the breed are now registered in the Lipizzaner International Federation which covers

many of the famous studs in Europe where The majority of Lipizzan horses are from even though they can be found in smaller numbers in some other countries like America , Africa & Australia , the gray color is the usual and most famous color of the Lipizzaner breed but there are some other colors too especially when they are young , Lipizzaners are a

muscular breed with a very thick neck ,rounded strong short back & very powerful legs and they usually live much longer than many other horse breeds , Most Lipizzans are between 14.2 and 15.2 hands but some horses are taller and can be 16.1 hands with long heads, deep jaw ,small ears, large wide eyes and low withers , it is used a lot in the Spanish

riding school and in some dressage competitions too , most Lipizzans are gray but Like all gray horses they are born with black or bay skin then they become lighter with time and after a couple of years most of them will become completely gray but some Lipizzans actually have different colors like bay , chestnut and black but the gray color was and still

is the most dominant color and it is the favorite color for most royal families but there is a famous tradition in the Spanish Riding School where they have at least one bay or black Lipizzaner stallion with all the other grey ones , the Lipizzaners have some blood lines from the Barbs , native Spanish , Andalusians , Arabians and other Iberian horse breeds .

The Mongolian horse :

The Mongol or Mongolian horse is a native horse breed from Mongolia, it goes back to the time of the famous Genghis Khan and they still have the same breed in Mongolia these days and some people say that the horses in Mongolia are so many to a point that they actually outnumbered the human population in

the country, they usually have a very small body type but they are still considered horses not ponies especially In Mongolia, they live in the open fields and in outdoors usually in very cold & tough weathers and temperatures can actually reach to −40 °C in winter but they graze and search for food & water on their own in the open fields that’s why they are usually

healthier than many other horse breeds in many other countries and a lot of the people there actually drink the mare's milk & slaughter them for meat sometimes , they are used for riding and transportation too, for daily work & in horse racing too , the Mongol horse was used a lot in the Mongol Empire when they dominated many countries all over the world.

The Haflinger :

The haflinger breed or the Avelignese is a breed from Austria and northern Italy named after Hafling in the South Tyrol region, they are usually small compared to other breeds and their color is mostly chestnut with very energetic but smooth gaits and strong muscular bodies, some horse people say that the breed goes back to the

Middle Ages when you trace its blood line and the Haflingers have bloodlines of Arabian horses and some European breeds mixed with Tyrolean ponies, The main sire of all Haflingers is Folie and they all can trace their bloodline back to him and after 1946 a Haflinger breed closed stud book was created and the breed really increased in other countries

reaching to almost 250,000 Haflingers worldwide but most horses from the breed still come from Austria and Haflingers are used in many different things like the light draft, harness work & riding , endurance riding, dressage and in some countries They are still used by armies for work in rough-tough terrain , The WHF means the World Haflinger Federation (WHF)

and it controls all the breed standards for Haflingers all around the world , as I said before the Haflingers are mostly chestnut in color but some are light gold or even golden chestnut sometimes with a white mane and tail color, They are usually from 13.3 hands to 15 hands with a short and muscular neck & back , a deep chest and powerful hooves & legs .

The Morgan horse :

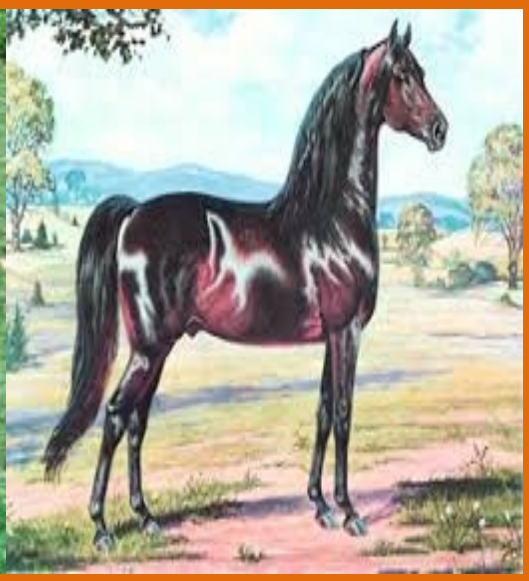
The Morgan horse is one of the oldest horse breeds in the United States and it was actually called Morgan after the name of the foundation sire of the breed who was named Justin Morgan after the name of his owner, the Morgans were involved in many roles in the American history and they were used in the American civil war ,

these days they are used in many things such as coach horses , harness , racing and pleasure riding , the breed have influenced and even developed a lot of the other American horse breeds like the American Quarter Horse and the Tennessee Walking Horse and even the English Hackney horse , the breed was exported to many other countries all over the world,

Morgans have Their own breed registry and it was established in 1909 and now more than 175,000 Morgan horses are spread worldwide and The Morgan breed is generally bay, black or chestnut but they come with other different colors sometimes and they are used in both English and Western disciplines these days , Morgans have strong

legs ,large wide eyes, strong withers, muscular & strong back & shoulders and short thick necks & back with very strong hindquarters so it is a powerful horse breed and it ranges from 14.1 to 15.2 hands ,The breed has great intelligence & courage , the Morgan horse was also an ancestor of the Missouri Fox Trotter, many Morgan horses were crossed with

other horse breeds which made the original Morgan breed disappear although a few of them remained the same in some isolated areas



The White horse :

White horses are the ones who are born white & stay white for their entire life , they have brown, blue, or hazel eyes sometimes and True white horses are rare, so most horses that look white are actually called gray horses by most horse people , even though it changes from one country to another depending on

the language so in Saudi Arabia for example we call the white horse who has a golden mane & tail yellow and if the mane & tail are grey we call him grey and if the mane & tail are black we call him ablaq which means roan and thats white mixed with another color like black or brown , but in English most white horses are called grey unless they

are born white and they will remain white forever , a lot of white horses have dark eyes but some of them have blue eyes , dominant white is a pink-skinned all-white horse with brown eyes and at least one of its parents must be a dominant white , they are very rare but it has occurred in many different breeds like Thoroughbreds, Arabians & Anglo-Arabians .

THE END :

So that’s my opinion about horse breeds in general and the Desert Bred Arabian in particular and there are many other breeds that I didn’t talk about of course but I chose the ones I like more & the ones who have some Arabian blood lines in them, so you should search for more breeds by yourself if you like the subject , you

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